

## THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1901.  
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JULY CIRCULATION.  
 W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of July, 1901, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	72,820	17	70,520
2	72,100	18	70,680
3	72,070	19	70,600
4	74,150	20	71,990
5	72,250	21 Sunday	90,430
6	73,530	22	71,320
7 Sunday	94,100	23	70,750
8	71,540	24	71,350
9	72,020	25	71,400
10	71,100	26	71,230
11	71,020	27	72,510
12	71,310	28 Sunday	88,780
13	72,060	29	72,770
14 Sunday	91,690	30	71,930
15	71,400	31	71,850
16	71,050		

Total for the month 2,301,800  
 Less all copies sold in printing, left over or filed 82,000

Net number distributed 2,249,793  
 Average daily distribution 72,573

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of July was 9.6 per cent.

W. B. CARR,  
 sworn to and subscribed before me this thirty-first day of July, 1901.

J. F. FARISH,  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 25, 1906.

WORLD'S-1903-FAIR.

PALMA AND CUBA.

Senior Estrada Palma will probably have no objection to making a public statement of his political ideas and plans in answer to the request of certain Cubans, but it seems doubtful that his countrymen are in any doubt as to Palma's position.

There is no man in Cuba, with the single exception of old Gomez, who has accomplished as much for Cuba as has Palma. His work in the United States as head of the Cuban Junta was of tremendous value to his country. It made possible the carrying on of the Cuban war against Spain to the moment when this Government took a hand and freed Cuba.

Nevertheless, it will in all likelihood be agreeable to Senior Palma to outline his political programme. It is most certain to be full of the wisest and sanest promise of good to his country.

There may be certain oratorical "warriors," with the presidential bee in their own bonnets, who will object to whatever Estrada advocates, but their objections should be disregarded. Estrada Palma as the first President of the free and independent Cuban Republic would be the right man in the right place.

POINT IT OUT.

The Globe-Democrat still refuses to look at the books or to specify a particular crookedness in Missouri State finances.

In the case of the Globe a specification is an essential to conclusive discussion. That paper is not sincere in its political attacks. An extended statement of debt reduction would not be treated honestly. The Globe would go on with its howls, ignoring the figures. Give us a definite point. Examine the books.

Last year when the Globe began its baseless assault on the School Fund Mr. Shannon presented at length a straightforward and convincing account of the fund's investment. This was followed by other straightforward and convincing recitals of fact by Democrats and Republicans. The Globe went on with its calumnies as if no reply had been offered.

Dealing with such a customer suggests a short tether. In what respect is the bookkeeping obscure? In what way has a dollar of the interest fund been converted to any other purpose? If not a dollar has been so converted how could there be obscurity in the process of debt payment?

Let the Globe-Democrat point out an issue by the decision of which it will abide.

FRAUDS AND PENALTIES.

Republican small-fry papers in Missouri are following the St. Louis lead in claiming that all sorts of frauds are concealed by a Democratic conspiracy.

As the Republic has shown, the detection and punishment of the offenses which the Republicans usually designate as frauds do not have, and never could have, any legal connection with a comparison of ballots and registration lists.

A heavy reward and exhaustive efforts enabled an organization of citizens represented by Messrs. James L. Blair and John D. Johnson to lay before the Grand Jury after the municipal campaign a few cases of election-law violation. In the Circuit Attorney's office an unprecedented percentage of convictions, in proportion to indictments, has been effected this year in election-law cases.

All of this goes to show that what the

Republicans really mean by election frauds have been pursued and punished with more energy than ever before in the City of St. Louis.

The "Nesbit law," which merely adds to the old law sections providing for central office registration and for the appointment of Election Commissioners, has not affected the provisions governing the opening of ballot boxes. It has not taken away a penalty for fraud. It has not lessened the power of grand juries and prosecuting officers.

And yet the Republican free-dog politicians are trying to persuade the outside world that St. Louis has a peculiar and outrageous election law, which protects criminals and conceals frauds.

JUDGMENT ON THE FACTS.

By the first day of January, 1903, the dawn of the World's Fair year, the State of Missouri will have paid off in full to the last dollar the bonded indebtedness of over \$20,000,000 which was added upon it by a corrupt Republican administration of State affairs.

The cancellation of this enormous debt has been accomplished solely and exclusively by Democratic management, just as the contracting of the debt was accomplished solely and exclusively by Republican mismanagement. This contrast is earnestly commended to the attention of the people of Missouri.

There is a further expressive contrast. Under the Republican misrule which fastened this indebtedness of over \$20,000,000 on the State, the taxpayers of Missouri were subjected to a tax levy just twice as great as that they have paid under the Democratic rule which has wiped out the indebtedness.

In other words, it cost them double as much to contract a \$20,000,000 obligation as it did to discharge the same obligation. The one fact was due to Republican corruption. The other fact is due to Democratic honesty.

The Globe-Democrat, the organ of the Republican party of Missouri, is making a brazen show of indignation because a Democratic administration of Missouri's affairs has not more speedily wiped out the State debt. It does not, however, relish a mention of the fact that the debt itself was a Republican accomplishment, the one thing left to Missouri as a memorial of Republican rule. It contends that because Missouri Democracy has not extinguished the State debt before now, the voters of Missouri should return into power in the State the party which fastened the debt on the State. And all the time it knows that the extinction of the State debt by January 1, 1903, will be a splendid achievement, not surpassed in the history of public-debt paying.

During the same closing period which witnesses the extinction by the Democratic party of the State debt fastened on Missouri by the Republican party the grand old Democratic Commonwealth will give \$1,000,000 to the World's Fair, a State appropriation of unexampled generosity. During the same period also, it seems apparent, the Globe-Democrat will continue its slanderous charges of "Democratic crookedness in the management of the State finances." It will offer no proof of the truth of its charges. It has refused point-blank to inspect the books of Missouri, thrown open for its inspection by Governor Dockery. It will simply keep up its campaign of slander.

The people of Missouri must pass judgment upon the Globe-Democrat. It is the most recklessly venomous partisan organ published in the United States. It assails the credit and the good name of the State with lies just as fast as it can concoct the lies. It is time to pass judgment upon this method of conducting political warfare. The evidence warranting judgment is this before the people.

THE GREATEST EXHIBIT.

Following the return to St. Louis of Mr. Frederick W. Lehmann, chairman of the World's Fair Committee on Ethnology and Anthropology, it becomes more than ever evident that a comprehensive and surpassing exhibit of the living peoples of earth is to be probably the foremost feature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

It is not easily possible to say too much in favor of this vast undertaking. As the work progresses it will be found beyond all question that it excites more genuine and vital international interest, and creates more comment and consequent advertising of the World's Fair of 1903 than any other department of World's Fair endeavor. And it is so typically a World's Fair enterprise in its very nature that it must surely appeal with irresistible magnetism to the men who are at its head.

The explanation of the vital interest inseparable from this exhibit is simple to a degree. There is nothing in which human beings are so deeply interested as the study of other human beings. Racial types, national customs, native ways of living, the very look and bearing of men, women and children of earth's various tribes, their habitations, their dress—all these things are of the profoundest concern to all of us. It is an instinct with us, there is no desire for instruction prompting it, although instruction is inevitable; it is simply a human curiosity implanted in the mind of every human being.

The ethnological exhibit at the World's Fair may easily be made the marvel and admiration of the world. It should sound the very keynote of the World's Fair of 1903. The note is one which finds an instant response in the world's sentiment. It is the most supremely human appeal that can be sounded.

CHALKITIS.

There really is such a thing as "the brassy eye." Philadelphia physicians have discovered that this unknown quantity is not merely a psychical quality possessed by successful officeholders after election. Men who want something that others do not wish to give have always thought that "the brassy eye" belonged exclusively to the other fellow.

That day has passed. For some time hospital physicians of Philadelphia gave almost daily treatment to men working on the street railways of that city. The chief difficulty appeared when a small inflammation made the eye very red. In twenty-four hours the pain became intense. The vision was blurred. An excessive flow of tears followed. Oculists could not understand the strange disease.

Finally, one of the oculists on his way down in a street car noticed a motorman take his hand from the controller and wipe a bit of dust out of his

eye. The next day the motorman was in the hospital. The mystery was solved. The motorman had poisoned himself with the veridrine from the brass handle. The oculist promptly called the new disease "chalkitis," or, in the vulgar, "the brassy eye."

It is said that conductors are afflicted with "the brassy eye" oftener than motormen, especially those who are compelled to run along a footboard to collect fares. The constant gripping of the handles covers their hands with brass, which, coming into contact with the tender eye, immediately starts trouble.

Motormen who run past a corner where a half dozen passengers are waiting may really have "the brassy eye" in more senses than one. Conductors who refuse transfers may have the psychical "brassy eye." In that case, the only thing to be done is to wish that he may get the physical variety.

A CHANGE.

License Collector Whyte has undertaken a big job in attempting to readjust the license system of St. Louis. Through many years of neglect, the revenues of the city have been minimized until the task of correcting matters is a large one.

Fortunately for St. Louis, Mr. Whyte has the entire confidence of tax-paying citizens in his efforts. Since April 10 he has increased the collections of his office over \$125,000 as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year. He has searched out license-tag frauds. He has put the office on the basis which it should have occupied long ago—a basis of business integrity and conscientious observance of the law.

He has displayed a broad-mindedness in discharging his duties that has earned the respect of every element of citizenship. "Business in this office will be transacted without regard to wealth or social position. No one will escape," he says in an interview in The Republic.

That means much to St. Louis and its revenues. In the past, wealth, social position and political "pull" have kept thousands of dollars out of the city treasury. There has been a laxness in methods and execution that made the office a byword among business men. The complicity of officials with frauds has been all but proven.

Conservative estimates place the amount of increased collections for this year over those of last year at \$165,000. There is no reason why former Collectors could not have maintained a higher total. It is fortunate for the city that a trustworthy man is in the License Collector's office for at least one administration.

IT IS WORTH STUDYING.

It would be strange indeed if a thoughtful study of the management and features of the exposition now in progress at Glasgow, Scotland, should not prove of the greatest practical value to the management of the World's Fair to be held in St. Louis in 1903.

This same Scottish city of Glasgow is one of the most remarkable municipalities in the world. Whatever it does, it does better than other cities. It is the best governed city on earth. Its municipal revenue is derived from its public franchises. It is hardheaded and practical to a degree, yet it possesses also a distinctive school of painters which has taken high rank in the world's art. It seems to have a gift for the highest achievement.

Logically, the Glasgow Exposition should typify this remarkable ability. There ought to be much to learn from a city that has itself learned so much. And there is no unpractical side to the Glasgow Exposition, it would seem. It has already paid for itself in three months, and has still three months to run. It might be well for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition management to pay some attention to the Glasgow Exposition.

Democratic Missouri is paying its bonded indebtedness ahead of time and yet giving \$1,000,000 to the World's Fair. Does the Globe-Democrat contend that this proves its charge of Democratic crookedness in the management of the State finances?

Under Democratic control, Missouri inaugurates franchise taxation by a \$10,000,000 increase in the assessment of railroad property. If this is the "Democratic crookedness" charged by the Globe-Democrat the people will gladly take all they can get of it.

License Commissioner Whyte is a reformer who does his work without playing to galleries. Just the same, he is gaining the heartiest sort of a hand from the gallery, the balcony and the parquet.

It will tremendously stimulate the world's curiosity to know that living types of every human race in the world will be seen in their native environment at the World's Fair.

It takes four and one-half bushels per capita of wheat a year to feed the United States. Even after that is stored away, this country can send 300,000,000 bushels to Europe.

Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans has come near being scalped so often that he probably anticipates the coming G. A. R. encampment with fewer tremors than usual.

That legal fight between a Missouri and an Iowa college of osteopathy promises to bring about a mighty rattling of dry bones.

Men may come and men may go in railroad companies and steel trusts, but the combines continue doing business at the old stands.

If names were harmonized at the City Hall, the lower branch of the Municipal Assembly would be called the House of Renegades.

It seems strange, in view of his years of patriotic service, that Cuba is in doubt as to Estrada Palma's patriotic soundness.

If the Globe-Democrat has its way Missouri's schools will be run on a two-per-cent-revenue basis of starvation and neglect.

License Collector Whyte's record of saving the city \$125,000 up to date is a consistent Missouri Democratic record.

China exports 10,000,000 fans annually. Even St. Louis cannot approach that number at the baseball park.

## MISS HELEN DOUGLAS TO MARRY GEORGE H. MILLS.

Miss Julia Donaldson Becomes the Bride of Charles P. Eberle—Visitors at the Summer Resorts Return Home.

During the past year the most notable movement in St. Louis finance has been the increase in volume of capital and the rise in market quotations of stocks of banks and trust companies. The increase in market value amounts to \$10,000,000. This remarkable situation has led to innumerable inquiries as to the healthiness of the movement. The increase in capital, however, was a natural adjustment to business requirements of a mere ephemeral rush into speculative markets. At the request of the Republic Mr. Breckinridge Jones of the Mississippi Valley Trust Company gives the business conditions for operating capital. Mr. Jones said for The Republic yesterday:

"There has been a wonderful development in all lines in St. Louis during the last few years. Two and a half years ago, say about January 1, 1898, the capital, surplus and undivided profits of all banks and trust companies in St. Louis amounted to about \$20,000,000. The increase since that time has been over \$8,000,000. This includes the recent increases in several of the trust companies, which are undivided, but not yet full-paid. Thus, in two and a half years, the banking capital of St. Louis has doubled, with \$8,000,000 in addition. But this growth, while a part of the great development necessary in the work of the World's Fair, is not out of harmony with the increased business of the city of St. Louis. There has been a constant increase in the clearings every six months for many years, and the aggregate clearings for the six months ending in June last were double the aggregate clearings for a six months period six years ago.

"The aggregate deposits of the banks and trust companies in January, 1897, was about \$20,000,000. In June of this year it was \$28,000,000.

"In this connection, some statements from the last annual report of the secretary of the Merchants' Exchange may be interesting, as showing the increase in the business of St. Louis during the year 1900.

"The capital invested in the wholesale dry goods business, including in the term millinery, silks, notions and kindred lines, increased during the year about 30 per cent, while the increase in the volume of business was greater than this.

"The increase in the capitalization of the shoe manufacturing and wholesaling business in St. Louis was 40 to 50 per cent. The actual increase in the number of men employed in this line of manufacturing alone was about 25 per cent.

"The increase in the wholesale hardware business was from 15 to 20 per cent. The increase in the bulk, or tonnage, for the year being at least 30 per cent.

"The increase in the business of heavy hardware, architectural iron, bridge building, and the like, was 35 per cent.

"The output in cars, both railroad and street, was limited during the year only by the capacity of the plants. The St. Louis output of street cars is greater than that of all other car manufacturing cities in the country combined.

"In the manufacture of buggies, different manufacturers report from 15 to 25 per cent increase during the year.

"Wholesale groceries, and the different lines usually grouped with them, showed a general increase in business, according to reports received from the different houses, of from 20 to 35 per cent.

"It is said that a greater percentage of increase in business was made in 1900 in the manufacture of proprietary and patent medicines than in any other business in St. Louis.

"In the manufacture of tobacco, St. Louis continues to lead the world. The gain in business last year, as shown by the internal revenue returns, was larger than that of any other city in the country.

"The growth in the volume of the cigar business was about 15 per cent, and the increase in the amount of capital invested is estimated at 25 per cent.

"In brick and clay products the output of some factories was 75 per cent greater than for the year previous. Others report increases of from 50 to 60 per cent.

"The number of transfers of real estate increased 25 per cent.

"Instances of such increases in many other lines might be noted.

"Moreover, St. Louis is now taking a leading part in financing the many railroads and other great works of internal improvements in its trade territory. The recent acquiring of control by St. Louis investors of the Mexican Central Railroad, and of the Frisco system, including the Fort Scott & Memphis and the Memphis & Birmingham and Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroads, adds new uses and outlets for St. Louis money.

"Much home capital is being used in developing neighboring lead and zinc fields, which are netting millions of profits annually.

"The enormous balance of trade in favor of this country, now aggregating over \$50,000,000 annually, is naturally shown in the prosperity and continued development of the great and productive Mississippi Valley. The general trade territory tributary to this city is annually largely increasing in wealth. The approaching World's Fair puts everything on a broad basis. Nothing in the future is surer than the onward march of St. Louis."

MISS FANNIE B. GARLOCK,  
 Daughter of Doctor and Mrs. S. E. Garlock, who is spending the summer at the Eastern resorts.

The engagement of Miss Helen Douglas and Mr. George A. H. Mills has been made known to their friends the last few days. Miss Douglas, who lives in Chester, Ill., with her grandmother, has been a frequent visitor in St. Louis, and spent much of her time with her aunt, Mrs. Dyer. She will be one of Miss Clemence Clark's bridesmaids in September.

Mr. John H. Boogher returned Monday from a short stay at Rel's, on the Mississippi above Alton, and departed last night for Wisconsin, where he will join Mr. Harry Hawes on a fishing trip.

The river resort, Rel's, is frequented by a jolly party of St. Louisians just at present. Major half after 4 o'clock at the Church of the Holy Angels, the Reverend Father Kelly officiating. Miss Kate Eberle was bridesmaid and Joseph S. Eberle best man.

Only relatives were present, a large reception having preceded the ceremony at the home of the bride several nights ago. A supper followed last evening after the services, and then the bride and bridegroom departed for a trip to Buffalo and the East.

The bride wore a costume of cream crepe with white chiffon, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

An interesting feature of the wedding yesterday was the announcement of Mr. George Eberle's engagement to Miss Theresa Rose Schmitz of Evansville, Ind. This wedding will not take place until February. Miss Schmitz is visiting the family of her fiancé, having come over for the wedding of yesterday.

Judge and Mrs. Withrow have returned from an outing in California.

Mrs. Alexander Douglas and Miss Rita Maxon have returned from Coburn, Canada, and various Eastern resorts. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas will go to Atlantic City the first week in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Garrison will depart this week for Atlantic City for a short stay.

Miss Florence Newton is spending the summer in the Pennsylvania mountains.

Miss Margaret Price of St. Louis is a guest at the Robinson cottage at Wequeton.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wagner are among late arrivals down from the Massachusetts coast near Buzzard's Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lacy Park of Evansville have returned to Buffalo and New York for a lengthy visit.

Mrs. A. Manewal and the Misses Manewal, who have been on the Atlantic coast all summer, are recent arrivals at Cape May.

Thomas C. Hennings, who went West two weeks ago, is now in Salt Lake City for a short stay.

Miss Katherine Keifeld, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Keifeld of Castleman avenue, Sunday returned to St. Louis after a month's visit to Michigan and Wisconsin resorts.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS AT THE ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR.

National Government Will Present a Book Exhibit That Will Be a New and Distinct Feature of the Great Exposition—Plans Now Being Perfected.

The Republic Bureau, 1611 St. and Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, Aug. 20.—The Library of Congress, with its 2,500,000 books, intends to be represented at the St. Louis Exposition as it has never been before.

Heretofore no effort has been made to exhibit the valuable stores of this great library, because of the desire to keep them always in custody of the National Government. Since the books have been housed in the present magnificent building, accurately indexed and located, the handling of them has been simplified, and Librarian Putnam intends that the wealth of this wonderful collection shall be represented at St. Louis.

To-day Mr. W. C. Cutter, one of Mr. Putnam's aids, had a talk with Acting Director Fox of the Bureau of American Republics, who is a member of the Government Board of Management, as to the best steps for arranging the library exhibit. Mr. Cutter desired to know if it would be better to cur expenses of the exhibit, or to have a portion of the amount set apart for the Government exhibit.

Mr. Fox suggested that there would necessarily be a large appropriation made, and it might be as well to have merely a clause in the general appropriation set apart sufficient for the library.

Librarian Putnam will work out the details of the library exhibit before Congress meets, and there is no doubt that in this display St. Louis will be able to present another unique and most interesting feature—one which has not been seen at any other exposition.

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